

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

NO. 29

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is ..... \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is ..... 70,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.....	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.....	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.....	9,425 69
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns.....	18,900 00

Amounts due from Agents not included in above.....	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies).....	5,998 46
Misconduct warrants.....	411 00
Revenue stamps.....	15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	\$ 430,990 36

## LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900.	

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. {  
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say,  
and each for himself says, that the Company is  
in full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company, and the said Insurance Company  
is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned  
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county. — In  
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNDONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap- proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks in the transit business, insurance at 100% in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES'  
LIQUID BLUE

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for  
BLUING CLOTHES.

FOR SALE BY  
BUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m\*

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-  
session are hereby notified to keep them confined  
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,  
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss  
of the animal found running at large.

July 14—2m. G. G. GWIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE WHISTLER.

"You have heard," said a youth to his sweetheart, who stood While he sat on a corn sheaf at daylight's decline—  
"You have heard of the Danish boy's whistle of wood;  
I wish that the Danish boy's whistle were mine."

"And what would you do with it? Tell me," she said,  
While an arch smile played over her beautiful face.

"I would blow it," he answered, "and then my fair maid  
Would fly to my side and would there take her place."

"Is that all you wish it for? That may be ours Without a say magie," the fair maiden cried;

"A favor so slight one's good nature secures;"  
And she playfully seated herself by his side.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, "and the charm  
Would work so that not even Modesty's check  
Would be able to keep from my neck your fine arm!"

She smiled and she laid her fine arm round his neck.

"Yet once more would I blow, and the music divine  
Would bring me a third time an exquisite bliss—

You would lay your fair cheek to this brown one of mine,  
And your lips stealing past it would give me a kiss."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent glee—  
"What a fool of yourself with the whistle you make:

For only consider how silly 'twould be  
To sit there and whistle for what you might take."

### H E PRIZE OF THE ALSPACH.

BY MRS. L. S. GOODWIN.

Never was more glorious sunshine than the rising orb poured on the top of the mountain; which, streaming down its face like holy oil, floated the surface of the dark, rapid river running at its base. Although still early, yet the vernal meadow sloping down from the white hamlet presented the appearance of universal holiday. Silver-haired sires and dames, and little children, with tossing curls, but more numerous than these, young men and maids, came gaily down the brown pathway, edged with daisies, gathering at the same point on the bank of the eddying stream. Here, opposite the perpendicular mountain side, the river was spanned by a single plank, which had been trodden by many feet; and raising one's eyes, one readily saw what had made it a place of special resort. All the face of the freestone cliff was carved with names, where each competitor had sought to place his own above all others. What was at first the merest rivalry came in time to be often a test of heroism, and the arbiter of many a grave dispute among the simple villagers, till higher and higher, far above the ability of the unassisted eye to decipher, were traced the names of the daring and brave, thence forward to be the pride of friends and the envy of all besides.

The trial which was to come off on that brightest of mornings involved no less than the question of who should claim for his bride the lovely Idelette Vruller—the most beautiful maiden, said every stranger who passed that way—the purest and best, added those who knew her, to be found in all the Prussian kingdom. It had happened a few weeks before that a young Russian nobleman, wearing the insignia of rank, came to the village, saw Idelette Vruller, and being smitten with her extraordinary beauty, desired to marry her. The stranger called his name Count Lewinsky, and claimed to be his grandnephew to the Emperor himself.

The father of Idelette was completely

dazzled by the prospect of so brilliant a match for his only and idolized child; her gentle mother was silent and thoughtful, for she understood her daughter better. Then it came to light that the maiden had given her heart to a youth of the village, humble but good, one who had lately returned from the required three years service to his country, with improved looks and manners, and a general intelligence and knowledge of books which gave him henceforth a position the highest among the people of his native town.

Herman the humble lover, was almost as much surprised as delighted to find that notwithstanding the grand offer of marriage she had received, seconded even by her father's wish, which in everything besides had been law to her, the girl of his love had been true to her plighted faith. No flatteries, no skillfully drawn picture of the admiration her beauty would create, and the luxury which should surround her in her uncle's court, had been able to shake for an instant her determination to abide by her womanhood, and not to give her hand where she could not her heart. Three days Herman had hidden himself in a desiring mood; but when once more he ventured to meet the blue eyes of Idelette, and read in them her warm, unwavering devotion, he forgot the high rank of his still persistent rival, or fearing himself his equal, he boldly challenged Lewinsky to try which could write his name highest on the Alspach Mountains, and so decide their claim. Thro' love or pride the proposition was accepted.

Great was the excitement upon its becoming known that to this settlement of the difficulty all parties had agreed; and the third day from that was the day appointed for the trial. Many among Idelette's fair companions, both of those who wished for the success of Herman, and those who favored the cause of the noble stranger, shook their tresses, laughing, and said they would "never risk being disposed of in that manner." The generation about to pass off the stage, in whom the superstitious element was stronger, esteemed it, however, a kind of giving over the jurisdiction to heaven, and were impressed accordingly.

Once already the name of Herman was carved high up on the face of the Alspach, where he had placed it five years before. An uncle had died leaving to Herman a little

freehold; but just then another nephew of the deceased, twice Herman's age, who had led a wandering vagrant life, reappeared in the village, asserting his claim to the property, and so bold and unscrupulous were the measures he adopted, that the modest, peace-loving Herman was ready to resign his rights to avoid controversy, when the villagers, whose unanimous sympathies were with the boy, proposed a resort to the Alspach, which had settled satisfactorily so many difficulties. It was done accordingly, and when the younger claimant, having set his name at a point which none hitherto had reached, had descended in safety amid the prolonged cheers of the multitude, his cousin in turn ascended the cliff. Higher and higher he struggled, till finally he stood half his length above his antagonist.

Breathlessly gazed the throng, while from his pocket. He stops at a fashionable hotel, nevertheless, where, after tarrying a day or two, he finally, at the head of a great dinner, "omne solus," in his private apartment, franked with abundant Champagne and Burgundy, resolves to disclose all to the landlord. Summoning a servant, he said:

"Ask the landlord to step up to my room and bring his bill."

He clattered down stairs laughing, and shortly after his master appeared. He entered with a generous smile, that made me hope for "the best his house afforded," and that just then, was credit.

"How much do I owe you?" said I.

He handed me the bill with all the grace of a private expectancy.

"Let me see—seventeen dollars. How very reasonable. But, my dear sir, the most disagreeable part of the matter is now to be disclosed. I grieve to inform you that at present I am out of money; and I know, by your philanthropic looks, that you will be satisfied when I tell you that if I had it, I would give it to you with unqualified pleasure. But you see, my not having the change by me, is the reason I cannot do it, and I am sure you will let the matter stand and say no more about it. I am a stranger to you, that's a fact, but in the place I came from, all my acquaintances know me as easy as can be."

The landlord turned all colors.

"Where do you live, and how?"

"In Washington—I should say, in Philadelphia."

His eyes flashed with angry disappointment.

"I see how it is, mister, my opinion is that you are a blackleg. You don't know where your home is, you begin with Washington and then drop it for Philadelphia.—You must pay your bill."

"But I can't."

"Then I'll take your clothes, if I don't blow me tight."

"Scoundrel!" said I, raising bold upright,

"do it, if you dare, and leave the rest to me."

There were no more words. He rose deliberately, seized my hat and my only inex- pessibles, and walked down stairs.

Physicians say that two excitements can't exist at the same time in one system. External circumstances drove away, almost immediately, the confusion of my brain.

I rose and looked out of the window.—

The snow was descending as I drummed on the pane. What was I to do? An unhappy son crouched in a strange city; no money, and slightly inebriated. A thought struck me.

I had a large, full cloak, which, with all my other appointments, save those he took, the landlord had spared. I dressed immediately, drew on my boots over my fair drawers, not unlike small clothes; put on my cravat, vest and coat, laid a traveling cap from my trunk jauntily over my forehead, and flinging my fine long mantle gracefully about me, made my way through the hall into the street.

Attracted by the shining lamps in the portico of new hotel, a few squares from my first lodgings, I entered, recorded some name on the books and bespoke a bed.—Everything was fresh and neat, every servant attentive, all argued well. I kept myself closely cloaked, puffed a cigar, and retired to bed to mature my plot.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Waiter, just brush my clothes well, my fine fellow," said I, in the morning, as he entered my room; "mind the pantaloons, don't spill anything from the pockets—there is money in both."

"I don't see no pantaloons."

"The devil you don't. Where are they?"

"Can't tell, I'm sure; I don't know, selp me God!"

"Go down, sir, and tell your master to come here immediately."

The publican was with me in a moment

I had arisen and worked my face before the mirror into a fiendish look of passion.

"Landlord!" exclaimed I, with fierce gesture, "I have been robbed in your house—robbed, sir—robbed! my pantaloons and a purse containing three fifty dollar notes, are gone! This is a pretty hotel. Is this the way you fulfill the injunctions of Scripture? I am a stranger, and have been taken in with a vengeance. I will expose you if I am not recompened."

"Pray keep your temper," replied the publican. "I have just opened this house, and it is getting good run; would you ruin its reputation by an accident? I will find out the villain who robbed you, and I will send for a tailor to measure you for your missing garments. Your money shall be refunded."

"Do you see that your anger is useless?"

"My dear sir," I replied, "I thank you for your kindness, I did not mean to reproach you. If those trowsers can be done to-day, I shall be satisfied; time is more precious than money. You may keep the others if you find them, and in exchange for the one hundred and fifty dollars which you give me the contents are yours."

The next evening, with new inexpres-

sibles, and one hundred and forty dollars in my pocket, I called upon my guardian in Philadelphia for sixty dollars. He gave it with a lecture on collegiate dissipation, that I shall not soon forget. I enclosed the money back to my honorable landlord by the first post, settled my other bill at old Crusty's, the first publican, and got my trunk by mail.

\* \* \* \* \*

A child with three tongues has been born in Scotland.—Exchange.

Just suppose that the child is a girl—that she grows to womanhood—is strong minded—becomes a member of a sewing circle—wears bloomers, &c., &c.—when ew' won't she be lightning? Imagine her slightly "filed"—all three tongues loose at both ends. Oh, Oh! Please excuse us, but we would rather not be there.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Jeannie," said a Scotchman to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar; "Je

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1865

## Words fitly Spoken.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

In the turmoil of life, amid the cares and perplexities of business, we are all too much prone to forget, or to overlook, the magic influence upon our fellows of what is designated as civility. A kind word fitly spoken may chase the cloud away from thy brother's brow, or cause the sunshine to spring up in his heart.

The man of business, burdened it may be with a large and extensive trade, is too apt to neglect the little amenities of life, so pleasing in themselves, and which leave such sweet memories behind them, unless he sees in them a direct advancement of his financial or commercial projects. Consequently he goes busting along, seemingly at least heedless of all round him except what he thinks may be made conducive to his main design, the accumulation of gains; hence, he fails frequently to give even the nod of recognition to his most familiar acquaintances, who now perchance, he imagines, cannot be useful to him.

By such conduct a thorn is frequently planted in a friend's bosom, and from a cause so trivial as even this the feelings are estranged, and bitterness fills the place that under proper culture would be occupied by friendship warm and glowing.

The merchant would promote his own interest by imitating one of his profession, noted for his civility, patience and good temper, of whom we have heard an amusing anecdote. The merchant alluded to was doing a prosperous business in one of the most prosperous cities of the country, and was distinguished, as has been already stated, for his patience and good humor; indeed so even tempered was he, that it was averred that he could not be irritated or thrown off his balance in the transactions of business by anything short of a direct personal indignity offered to him. He was so noted for these qualities, that his name and excellent traits were frequently spoken of by his acquaintances and friends. A wag on one occasion, when his virtues were being extolled, laid a wager that he could provoke him to anger without offering him a personal insult. The wager was taken and many looked with anxious interest for the denouement.

The wag called one night after the merchant had retired, and after apologizing for the interruption at so unseasonable an hour, informed the merchant that he was very anxious to procure some cloth of a particular description—that he had been unable to procure it, and had just learned that he had in his store the very article he desired. The merchant suggested it was inconvenient for him to open his store at that time of night, and proposed to the gentleman that he should call next morning. The wag told him that he expected to leave the city on an early morning train, and if he could not wait on him that night, it would be quite a disappointment to him. The merchant upon this representation went to his store and exhibited the cloth inquired for by his proposed customer. It was just the thing desired, and the wag expressed himself as much gratified that he had been able to find it, and under many obligations to the merchant for his great kindness in waiting upon him at so unseasonable an hour, and when asked how much he would have, he very deliberately and coolly drew from his pocket a silver shilling, and told the imperturbable and obliging merchant that he believed he would take the worth of that.

What did the merchant do? Did he break his yard-stick over the head of the impudent fellow, or did he kick him out of his door? This is what would have been done, probably, by nine out of ten merchants, but not so with our amiable dealer. He deliberately took the shilling, and laying it on the cloth, cut out the worth of his customer's money, and then dropping the shilling into his till, he wrapped up the purchase and handed it to his customer, and blandly inquired if there was anything else wanted.

The wag lost his wager, the merchant sustained his reputation, and added to his fame, and thus increased his business. There is a moral in this. Let the reflective learn and act upon it.

The Chicago Tribune making a general estimate of the chances in favor of Fenianism securing the independence of Ireland cites the following figures:

Population, in 1861, of England and Wales.....	20,000,000
Population of Scotland.....	3,200,000
Scotch-Irish loyal to Great Britain.....	1,300,000

Total British strength..... 24,500,000

Population of Ireland..... 6,000,000

Deduct Loyal Protestants..... 1,300,000

Rebels to Great Britain..... 4,700,000

Majority against Irish rebels..... 19,800,000

To this overwhelming odds in population on the side of established authority, is to be added a still greater preponderance of wealth, munitions of war, prestige, influence and power of every conceivable kind. There is a vast and tremendously powerful navy on the one side, to none on the other. It is supposed moreover that the entire population of Protestant Ireland will be a unit with the whole population—Catholic and Protestant—of Great Britain in opposition to the Fenian revolt. And besides this, it is certain that the Catholic Priesthood everywhere openly disown and denounce the movement.

Per contra, an enthusiasm, very resolute and intense, glows at the heart of the enter-

prise, which cannot fail to leave traces of a permanent character somewhere. And the inability of the Priesthood to abate this fervor or preclude its manifestation in acts, forebodes important changes in either State or Church.

A Piece of Political History—The Chicago Convention and the Camp Douglas Plot.

The following letter appears in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express:

"Editor Express: About June 1st, of this year, I was stationed at Selma, Ala. One morning I received a visit from Col. Cunningham, C. S. A., late chief of staff for General John Morgan, of Ohio raid notoriety. The conversation turned upon horse flesh, Col. Cunningham said that in the summer of 1864 he was ordered from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago to a point in Virginia where he could take cars for Richmond, at the rate of fifty miles a day. Naturally this drew out inquiries as to what he, a Confederate Colonel, was doing in Chicago in the summer of 1864.

Col. Cunningham said that he was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic National Convention, from a district in Southern Illinois, (his residence is in Tennessee) and that he had the honor of voting for the nomination of McClellan. His real errand there, however, was to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas. He had three hundred picked men of his own command concentrated at Chicago. Upon these he could rely, and he also had the promise of three thousand copperheads to assist him. He said that he found the copperheads to be only water snakes. They took to the tall grass. At any rate he got no practical aid from them, as he said 'because they were the d—d cowards on the footstool.'

Col. Cunningham further said that with his reliable three hundred men he could, at some loss have taken Camp Douglas the evening before the convention met; that he would have done so, if everybody else had been as plucky as Alexander Long, of Ohio; that Long was 'game,' but that Vallandigham was a thorough-going coward, and his lack of moral courage defeated the whole enterprise.

Colonel Cunningham is now, I believe, at Nashville, Tenn. Should this meet his eye will recognize the author, and I am personally accountable to him for the above as a correct version of a conversation which had several witnesses. He will not dispute it, and I only need to call attention to the facts it exhibits.

First—it shows that at least one Confederate officer of high rank was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and a supporter of McClellan.

Second—that the author of the Chicago platform of 1864 and some of the leaders of that Convention were cognizant of and participants in an attempt to release some ten thousand rebel prisoners and turn them loose in the streets of Chicago to commence the work of rapine and bloodshed.

H."

The Express adds:

"The importance of the above statement has led us to request permission to publish the name of its author. This having been granted, we have only to state that H' is the signature of Sanford B. Hunt, late Medical Director of Cavalry Forces of the Military Division of the Gulf."

The Foreign Capitalists and the Meaning of Their Visit.

We have reported the progress of the foreign capitalists who have been making a rapid tour through the West during the past few weeks. Some curiosity has naturally been expressed as to the meaning of their visit, and our railroad men and fancy stock jobbers are not a little exercised as to its effects upon certain railroad stocks now in the market. It may relieve these persons of their concern in the premises, if we state what seems to us to be the true meaning of the visit of these foreign railroad princes and capitalists to this country at this time.

In the first place, the necessity of better and more direct communications from the metropolis to the West has long been conceded. The present railway communications are indirect, imperfect and insufficient. The Erie road is the most direct avenue to the Western country, and, so far as it goes, it is a splendid road. But this is not all that is required. A double track is the only distance demanded. This our foreign visitors express a determination to have laid down as soon as they conclude upon the terms of purchasing the stock and equipment of the entire road, or so much of them as may answer their present purposes. A double track being down upon the Erie, a double track must be laid from Salamanca, at the junction of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western road, clear to Cincinnati. Thence, on the Ohio and Mississippi road, a double track must be laid to St. Louis, with a branch to Chicago, Detroit and other lake ports—the Atlantic and Great Western already touching the important city of Cleveland, on Lake Erie. From St. Louis, which, thus becomes the metropolis of the Great West, and the starting point to the Great Pacific West, these foreign capitalists propose extending their railroad across the plains, through Colorado, Salt Lake, Nevada, Sacramento, &c., to San Francisco, on the Pacific shore. Thus will there be a continuous line of railroad communication, most of it double track, all the way from the city of New York, on the Atlantic, to the city of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean.

These magnificent enterprises are contemplated by the gentlemen now visiting our country investigating the opportunities it presents for the investment of the superabundant European capital. Our people should not be jealous of the undertakings of those foreign capitalists upon our soil. We want a Pacific Railroad, and do not care by whose money it is built. Sir Morton Petro can put fifty thousand men to work on this road in a few months, with but little more effort than it required him to build the military railway at Balaklava during the Crimean war, and for which enterprise he received from the Queen of Great Britain the honor of knighthood. The Pacific Railroad schemes of Fremont, Haleck, Durant, and others, have proven failures, although great bounties in land were donated to some of them by Congress. Several lines have been projected, but nothing has been done. Now, these foreign capitalists, we understand, propose to build a Pacific road without asking any land, merely the right of way across the continent. This is a most important project, changing, as it will, the course of the bulk of the traffic around the world and directing it through the great American continent. The next

Congress should take up this matter in a liberal and comprehensive spirit whenever it is presented to them. In the meantime, it would be well for these foreign capitalists to have an agent permanently established in Washington for the especial purpose of looking after their interests, and in promoting their designs for the development of the resources of our country.—N. Y. Herald.

## Noble and Manly Words.

None of the Provisional Governors, says the Louisville Press, exhibit more wisdom and a more humane, civilized, cultivated sense of justice and equity, than Governor Marvin, of Florida. In a late speech of his he reiterates the sentiment which he has so frequently expressed, that the freedman must be invested with absolute equality before the law with the white man in all respects, save that of suffrage. Of his being admitted to testify in courts the Governor says:

I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many, but it is not, and never was, such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a liar—that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it circulates in his blood. Now, that is not true, in whole or in part, and the statement is a slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often told the truth, whilst the master has lied. All classes of witnesses stand before the court and jury upon their own merits; and their testimony, by judge and jury, is taken for what it is worth. They would, no doubt, often purify themselves, but who does not know that every court room is the theatre of more or less false swearing. But we owe it to the bounty of a wise Providence, that justice is seldom perverted by false witnesses. Perjury is such a monster—he has so many and such horrid heads—that the hissing of their tongues makes a sort of babel of the witness stand, warring with each other and with reason, and with a thousand circumstances which surround, reveal, and guard the truth. For some years I occupied the bench, and many are the instances in which I have known guilty parties to go unwhipped of justice because colored people could not come into court and testify. The admission of such witnesses would have given the State's prison or the gallows its due and relieved society of bad and dangerous characters. I have much feeling upon this subject, because the impressive and painful lessons of years crowd in upon my memory. You know that the mental classes of all nations are permitted to appear in court to testify, and that in some instances lords and nobles have been sent to the gallows on the evidence of house servants. Our colored population are as well qualified to testify as they.

This is good sense, good words, good law. And, by the way, the Alabama Convention is reported to have passed an ordinance embodying these views, subject, however, to the action hereafter of the State Legislature.

## President Johnson.

In his speech at Richmond, Indiana, last Thursday, Gov. Morton said:

Mr. Johnson was elected by the Union party of this nation, and is entitled to have that party to support his Administration, unless he shall commit some important error, or shall depart, in some important and vital particular, from the principles upon which he was elected. An impression has gotten abroad in the North that Mr. Johnson has devised some new policy by which improper facilities are granted for the restoration of the rebel States, and that he is improperly and unnecessarily hurrying forward the work of reconstruction, and that he is presenting improper facilities for restoring those who have been engaged in the rebellion, to the possession of their civil and political rights. It is one of my purposes here this evening to show that so far as his policy of amnesty or reconstruction is concerned, he has absolutely presented nothing new, but that he has simply presented, and is simply continuing, the policy which Mr. Lincoln presented to this nation on the 8th of December, 1863. Mr. Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation differs from Mr. Lincoln's in some restrictions that it contains, which Mr. Lincoln did not contain. His plan of reconstruction is absolutely and simply that of Mr. Lincoln, nothing more or less, with one difference only, that Mr. Lincoln required that one tenth of the people of the disloyal States should be willing to embrace this plan of reconstruction, whereas Mr. Johnson says nothing about the number, but, so far as it has been acted upon yet, it has been done by a number much greater than one-tenth.

I believe the one thing that has contributed more to cast suspicion upon Mr. Johnson's plan than anything else is the fact that it has been, to a great extent, endorsed by the Democratic party. That may be regarded by very many as a suspicious circumstance, but I am sure Mr. Johnson is not responsible for it. The Democratic party could not live another year upon the policy on which they have been acting—the policy of opposition to the war, in favor of the rebellion, and against the suppression of an insurrection aimed at the life of the Government. Now that the cause of the Union has triumphed, the Democratic party finds that it can no longer stand upon its old ground; and hence in New Jersey, in the recent Democratic convention, they not only adopted a Union platform, but with one single exception they nominated Republicans for all the offices, and that exception was John Van Buren, who has been everything by turns and nothing in particular.

## The Pardon Business.

The extent of the Pardon Business promises a colossal feature for the next census, if reconstruction is to depend on figures. Let it be stated, along with other manufactures, how many patriots have been fashioned to hand, and have gone forth with the Government's stamp on them; what kind of loyalists have been made by the operation, and what assortment is constantly on hand. To illustrate the amount of business passing through the Pardon Bureau, a Washington dispatch relates that "large rack 12 feet high and 8 feet wide has been erected," and that same rack all poor ex-Rebels must undergo. It is divided into "longitudinal sections, running the whole length"—a stretch of forgiveness fearful to contemplate—"each section containing the applications from each State" in process of passing through the great pardon paper-mill. "Virginia takes the lead, her pile being over ten feet high, and containing over three thousand applications. Alabama follows with a pile of one thousand five hundred, upon

which the dust is accumulating;" and so on, till we have a load which only the camel-back of the pardoning power can bear. There is no end to the good which may be effected by a judicious system of pardons—certainly there is no likelihood of there being an end to the pardons. So far there are ten thousand applications, all of which the Government, well versed in making out the muster-rolls of armies, professes its entire ability to take care of. Pardons enough to reconstruct the Union seem to be already assumed, judging by the vigorous vote with which Alabama has abolished the admission of negro testimony in Courts of Justice. The fault of the Pardon Bureau is that it does too much and too little. Like the old Roman water-clock its minute mercuries drip drop by drop; but if the whole Rebellion can be pardoned in this Pickwickian way, let us expect no deluge hereafter.

Pardonizing, as it is now managed, may be an easy task; but it would be hard work if the Government had to do it over again, especially as the "piles" of Virginia, Alabama and Georgia are even now twenty feet high, so that the great body of pardon applications from the whole South cannot be much lower than Bunker Hill Monument.—N. Y. Tribune.

## A Racy Commercial Article.

The supply of money in the market this week is stated by the papers to be greater than the demand. We went down to Wall street yesterday to see if this could be true, and found it was not. The Independent of Thursday says:

Good borrowers can obtain loans on call at five to six per cent; but this statement too is incorrect. We sent down one of the best borrowers we know of, and he couldn't raise a dollar. The same journal states that there is a large accumulation of gold in the Treasury above all need, from which we infer that the National debt has been paid off although the fact has not been thought of sufficient importance to report.

U. S. stocks are steady, but quiet: railroads are shaky.

The local banks are expanding their loans, decreasing their deposits, employing new clerks and keeping a sharp lookout after a second name.

The insurance companies go on in the old way, each one having his own policy.

The produce market is so so. Oysters are going steadily down; the same with whisky and spirits generally. Breadstuffs, on account of the increased supply of yeast, are on the rise. Beef is firm, but lard, (owing, perhaps, to the weather) is rapidly disappearing from the market. Oils are smooth; cheese lively. Fruits are mellow, and the fruit stores, (especially in the evening, after the theater,) are doing a first rate business. Frogs have gone up, especially at Dodworth Hall.

Hops are on the decline, especially since the breaking up at Saratoga and New York.

Cotton is from fair to middling.

Coffee is pretty generally weak; ditto tea.

Finally, petroleum is still in demand, and is used more and more for purposes of gas. Saturday Press.

## New Jersey Politics.

The Union men of New Jersey are prosecuting the canvass in that State with great vigor. At the Sussex County Fair at Newton, last week, Gen. Kilpatrick denounced the Hon. H. J. Rogers, Member of Congress from the Fourth District, who was present and frequently interrupted the General, as sympathizing with treason throughout the rebellion, with advising him (Kilpatrick) to resign in 1861 and have nothing to do with coercing the States of the South, with having discouraged enlistments, with having recently advocated repudiation and with being at heart as great a traitor to-day as the wildest rebel of the South. Mr. Rogers did not deny a single charge save one, and that was done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repudiation; you have urged it upon gentlemen of this town and county, and we done in true Copperhead style, and occasioned considerable excitement. The honorable gentleman sang out from among the audience: "I never advocated repudiation of the national debt, and I here brand the man who says I did as an infamous liar." Several voices—"You did," "You did." Tremendous excitement, during which some stones were thrown, one of which knocked a lady down who was standing near the platform. During the excitement a respectable looking gentleman ascended the platform and said: "Mr. Rogers, you have advocated repud

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1865

**Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.**

## Review of News.

The North Carolina Convention passed an ordinance on Friday last declaring the secession ordinance null and void. The vote was unanimous.

Eleven members of the late Alabama Convention were members of the Convention of 1861 which passed the secession ordinance, and all but one of them voted against it.

Lieutenant-General Grant has arrived at Washington. He is said to be much annoyed by the statement attributed to him in regard to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Judge Caton denies that the General made the statement alluded to.

The muster out of colored troops will commence in this state at once. Four regiments are to be disbanded.

Major-Generals Casey and Heintzelman have been ordered to rejoin their regiments in the regular army. The former is Colonel of the 4th regiment of infantry, and the latter of the 17th.

General Banks has become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 6th Massachusetts District.

Professor Maury and family are at Washington. The traitor is seeking a pardon.

Dr. Mudd, one of the assassination conspirators condemned to penal servitude on the Dry Tortugas, attempted to escape lately by secreting himself in the hold of the ship Thomas Scott. He was caught, however, and one of the officers of the vessel was arrested for aiding him to escape.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for September, says that Great Britain and Ireland this year will be compelled to import 72,600,000 bushels of wheat, about one-third more than the average amount. The potato crop promises to be large, but is not yet beyond danger from the rot.

The St Paul Pioneer estimates roughly from the data that the wheat crops of Minnesota this year will thresh out nearly nine million bushels of wheat, with an average product per acre of twenty-four bushels.

The white population of Iowa increased during the past two years 47,912, over 3 per cent. per annum. The total population is 753,503.

Latest advices from Mexico state that Cortenas with 1,200 Liberators was marching on Matamoras. The Mexicans defeated 3,500 Belgians in the state of Mohoacan, on the 17th of July, capturing 170 prisoners, 600 stand of arms and 6 pieces of artillery. It is also stated that in the State of Chihuahua the Republicans attacked and took possession of the city of Parol, inflicting great loss upon the French. In this battle the Republican General Mejia was killed.

Philadelphia was visited by a fall of snow on the evening of the 4th.

Receipts from Internal Revenue on Thursday last were \$1,651,117. On Saturday they were \$1,300,000.

Maximilian's Proclamation of the 3d of September is said to practically re-establish slavery in Mexico. It calls the slaves working men and their masters patrons.

Part of the Kentucky Conservative Committee has arrived at Washington and reported to the President through their leader, Garrett Davis. They demand the removal of Gen. Palmer. The matter is referred to Gen. Thomas. Palmer will probably win.

The North Carolina State Convention has adopted an ordinance abolishing slavery and prohibiting it forever within the limits of that State.

The Military Department of New Mexico has been abolished by order of the Secretary of War.

## Consistency of England.

Now that rebellion is close at the doors of England and she sees signs of a rising among her own subjects it is amusing to watch the manner in which she is eating her own words, and belying her own sentiments. Every act of our Government for the salvation of the Union, every step it has taken for the suppression of the rebellion, all the means which found absolutely necessary to use in defence of its very life, have been from the first denounced, in the strongest terms, by the press of England, her people and her Parliament. The war itself was condemned as infamous and unjust; arrests of traitors were declared tyrannical and barbarous; the suppression of papers openly teaching treason and inciting to armed resistance was greeted with a howl of horror. Yet none of these acts—which history will pronounce just and demanded by the interests of the republic and humanity—were committed until the overt act of treason was wrought, and war openly declared against the Union.

England now fears a revolution among her own subjects. It is merely a fear, a suspicion—nothing is known. Large numbers of the Irish people have formed themselves into a band called the Fenian Brotherhood.

What their object is, is not fully known—at least judging from the utterances of the English press. A portion of the press ridicule the whole movement and the excitement with regard to it; others speak of it as a mere discontent on the part of a few of the Irish peasantry; while all agree that the Fenians can accomplish nothing to the injury of Great Britain. As to their object, some say it is a struggle for Irish independence; others that it is the possession of Canada; and others that it is a mere political party to form a balance of power in American political contests. Yet with all this uncertainty with nothing done to prove treason or an intention of rebellion, England is proceeding against the Irish with the greatest severity.

Arbitrary arrests of suspected individuals are being daily made and they are imprisoned without the privilege of examination or bail; the citizens of four counties are placed under martial law, and that so strict that no man must be seen out of his house after nine o'clock in the evening; papers

published in behalf of the Fenians are suppressed and all connected with the publication office imprisoned; houses are being searched and men dragged from their families without warning or reason; a blockade of the coast of Ireland has been made; and an American citizen has been forcibly searched and deprived of his arms and papers. Already one of the arrested has been sentenced to exile and servitude in one of the penal colonies—the damning evidence against him being a Fenian paper found in his pocket. Another has been sentenced to death on account of the same evidence. And what incites to all this severity and excitement, is the report from this country of the Fenian movement, the drilling in Ireland of small squads of men with broomsticks and cornstalks upon their shoulders, and the singing of Irish patriotic songs.

Such are the acts of these conservers of the virtue, the morale and the peace of the world, on the mere whisper of rebellion in their own little isle. Whatever else the Fenians may accomplish they have already made England make a self-expose of the patroonery and hypocrisy of her conduct towards our Government for the last four years—they have forced her, by her conduct now, to place on record an approval of its course.

## The Conservatives and the Union Legislature.

We are beginning to receive some inklings of the manner in which the Conservative party intend to proceed in the next Legislature with regard to the Union members. They are not satisfied with the majority they already hold in that body but intend that no Union man shall sit with them. From the day of the election, as was evidently agreed on beforehand, they commenced denouncing the election of the successful Union candidates as compassed by fraud and violence. Their organs called upon the defeated aspirants to contest the election forthwith. This call was urgently pressed, repeated again and again, the main argument being that they had only to contest the seat to gain it—the Conservative majority would ensure this.

The consequence of this was that in a few instances the requisite notice has been served of an intention to contest the election. And from the urgent nature of the injunctions to contest, from the Conservative lust for the loaves and fishes of their intention to annoy and keep out of their seats in the Legislature the truly loyal, if possible, we may judge that in every instance where there was the slightest foundation for contesting, or where the fraud and dishonesty to be exercised in ousting a Union man would not be too patent, the notice has been served.

But with all this the contested cases are too few. So something else must be done. It is now gravely proposed by one of the leading Conservative organs of the State, that without a contesting, without a complaint, the Legislature take the matter into its own hands and declare vacant what seats it may will. "The formalities and proceedings in case of a contest occupy too much time," this sheet says, "and the greater part of the session might be consumed before a decision could be reached." Therefore without a trial, without waiting for proof that the election of the *suspected* member was not perfectly fair, the Conservatives of the Legislature are called upon to, and it is hinted they will refuse to admit the Union members, and will order a new election. In the meantime the Conservatives will proceed with their Legislative work, enact what laws they please; and do their best to render Kentucky odious in the sight of loyalty and patriotism everywhere. The presenting of a certificate by a Union man, showing that he received a majority of votes cast, will be the testimony requisite to refuse him a seat.

There is a shorter way yet to accomplish the purpose of these Conservatives to occupy all the seats in the Legislature. Let their Central Committee issue their *useless* informing all the members elect who it is their will and intention shall serve as Legislators. Of course, according to their organs, that will be to be carried out. Then let the Union men who are not to be permitted to take their seats—all of them probably—remain at home. It will save much trouble and expense. Conservative organs had better take this proposition into consideration and urge it upon said Committee. Among all the dishonest modes already proposed this perhaps would be the best.

## Important Decision.

The first session since the close of the war of the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, convened on Monday in Alexandria, Virginia. The District Attorney, L. H. Chandler, made a very eloquent and forcible speech, urging upon the Court a liberal policy in treating the large number of confiscation cases upon the docket. The Judge, before adjournment, made the following decision:

*Ordered*—That in all cases where pardons have been granted, and where the amnesty oath has been taken, save as to those under the President's proclamation, all suits for property under the confiscation law are dismissed upon payment of costs.

A large number of citizens interested under this ruling were present in court, and immediately went forward and paid the costs that had accrued upon suits begun against them.

See Robt. Clark & Co's advertisement of New Books in to-day's paper. They keep a full assortment of Books in every department of Literature, and are willing to show them, and sell them at low prices. Our readers visiting Cincinnati will do well to give them a call. Read too their notices of New Law Books for Kentucky. These books will be invaluable to Kentucky lawyers and our civil officers.

The Cincinnati Gazette opposes the removal of martial law from Kentucky because a Government Tax Collector has been frightened off from his home in Morgan county. Its "Kentucky Contributor" opposes it, because he says that martial law is removed "the Conservatives will pass a law compelling the free negroes to leave the State." And the Frankfort Commonwealth, with more frankness but less wisdom, opposes it on the ground that it will expose the "loyal men" of the State to "vexatious law suits."

The above is the text which the Observer and Reporter, in its last number, takes as a foundation for a whole column of commentary. It is with the latter clause alone that we have anything to do. It is unfortunate for the comments of the Lexington organ that there is not a word of truth in the charge it makes against the Frankfort Commonwealth. The quotation which it professes to give from the Commonwealth never appeared in its columns, and not appearing there, of course, when the Observer and Reporter gives it as *absolutely the language of our paper*, it knew it was making a false assertion.

Here is what the Commonwealth did say:

The action of prominent Conservatives in the State during the last canvass and since the election makes us fearful that in the removal of martial law—will work harm to Union men. We fear too that freedmen in the State will be made to suffer unjustly and severely.

That which we had in view was the actions of guerillas in Morgan County—of

which the Observer and Reporter speaks so sneeringly—and the indictment of Union men as *criminals* for obeying the orders of military superiors. We know, as General Palmer has said, that in mere civil suits martial law does not rule. The Commonwealth has not said one word of "loyal men" being exposed to "vexatious law suits" by the removal of martial law. The quotations were made up by the Lexington Conservative organ, and published with full knowledge of their falsehood.

The comments of that paper, however, show very clearly why the Conservatives are so very anxious to have martial law revoked. They intend persecuting Union men to the bitter end, through the instrumentality of Copperhead Judges, Copperhead Grand Juries and Copperhead Petit Juries. As for the closing sneer of the Lexington organ in the article alluded to, founded on its *inverted* quotation from the Commonwealth, that martial law is favored by us in order to protect the law-breaker from punishment, the charge is a mere figment of its own brain as ridiculous as its quotation is mendacious.

**SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.**—This body will meet at Louisville on to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. It is composed of all the Presbyterian Ministers of the State with one ruling elder from each church. The meeting, it is supposed, will be of great interest as all events, it seems that great complications are preparing in the east of Asia, and that China and Japan will be long engaged as radical changes as British India.

**The late trouble in the Kentucky Methodist Conference** does not seem to have done any injury to the good cause. Probably those who felt themselves forced to leave the Conference are only prompted by that step to renewed zeal in their work. The Western Advocate says that in Covington "the ministry of Rev. J. H. Langley, at Greenup Street, (Methodist church North) has been peculiarly blessed. Large and interested audiences weekly crowd the church, and a series of meetings is now in progress. Last Sabbath we were present to witness the reception of 24 persons by certificate, from the Scot Street Church South. It is the first slide on account of the late action of their Conference. Rev. J. C. Harrison, late pastor at Scott Street, (formerly of Frankfort), was present, and was announced as having been transferred and assigned to their quarterly conference. Lieut. Gen. Grant was also present, an interested and unostentatious listener, sitting in the pew with his father, Jesse R. Grant, Esq., and Rev. M. J. Cramer. We could scarcely repress a smile as the preacher innocently announced as his text Isa. xi, 10, "There shall be a root of Jesse which shall stand as for an ensign of the people," etc. It was a glowing Gospel sermon.

A building committee of this society, appointed a few days ago, had a meeting on Saturday evening last, five of them present. The little company subscribed \$16,000 toward a new church, one, not a member of the Church, heading the list with \$5,000.

**The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in our paper to-day of Agents wanted for the great National Work, the Standard History of the War.**—The work will, doubtless, prove of great value, and those in want of profitable employment will find the offered agency an easy and paying work.

**CIVIL RIGHTS FOR MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.**—Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of freedmen's affairs for the State of Mississippi, informs the bureau at Washington that he has notified the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of Mississippi that when they allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their Courts, the officers, of the bureau will not interfere with such tribunals, but give them every assistance possible to aid in the discharge of their duties.

Col. Thomas also writes that the Mayor of Vicksburg having signified his willingness to give the negroes the right to testify before his Court and to impose the same penalties on negroes violating the State laws or the city ordinances as would be imposed on white persons committing the same offense, the officers of the bureau at Vicksburg have been instructed in no case to interfere with the civil authorities in discharge of their duties, and not to take cognizance of cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Vicksburg, but to leave all such cases over to the Mayor for trial.

**Ordered**—That in all cases where pardons have been granted, and where the amnesty oath has been taken, save as to those under the President's proclamation, all suits for property under the confiscation law are dismissed upon payment of costs.

A large number of citizens interested under this ruling were present in court, and immediately went forward and paid the costs that had accrued upon suits begun against them.

See Robt. Clark & Co's advertisement of New Books in to-day's paper. They keep a full assortment of Books in every department of Literature, and are willing to show them, and sell them at low prices. Our readers visiting Cincinnati will do well to give them a call. Read too their notices of New Law Books for Kentucky. These books will be invaluable to Kentucky lawyers and our civil officers.

## The Chinese Rebellion.

The formidable Taiping rebellion in China has, says the New York Tribune, since the beginning of the present year, been gradually dying out; but another rebellion, which has for several years raged in the northern provinces of the Empire, the so-called Nienfei rebellion, has this year assumed dimensions which threaten the very existence of the Chinese Empire. By one of the last arrivals from Europe we received a report that the capital of the Empire had been taken by the rebels. This report has since been contradicted, but there is no doubt that the rebels were in the neighborhood of the capital, that great consternation prevailed at Pekin, and that serious apprehensions for the very existence of the Empire were entertained. An English paper of China states that the Nienfei have recently been reinforced by a body of Taipings, who have mysteriously found their way northward, and that these two bodies of rebels have received a further increase from a set of men who, under the name of "the Mohammedan rebels," have committed great depredations in Northern China. Various other bands have coalesced with these three, and brought the total number of Northern insurgents to 300,000.

This force will become the more formidable as the cohesive power of the decrepit Empire is evidently decreasing, and mutinies of the troops that are to be sent against the rebels are becoming very frequent. The Government of Pekin is entirely incapable of controlling these movements, and has to look to the foreign nations, and especially to England, France and Russia, for support.

Under these circumstances, it is not strange that the idea of establishing over China a European government should find many adherents. English and French papers already openly advocate it. The spoils, in this case, are so immense, that England and France do not find it difficult to come to an understanding about common policy.

At all events, it seems that great complications are preparing in the east of Asia, and that China and Japan will be long

engaged as radical changes as British India.

An old soldier whose nose had been cropped off by a sabre cut, happened to give a few pence to a beggar, who exclaimed in return: "God preserve your eyesight." "Why so?" inquired the veteran. "Because, sir, if your eyes should grow weak you couldn't keep spectacles on them."

## New Law Books for Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, have in press and shortly to be published,

**The General Laws of Kentucky**, enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Also in course of preparation and soon to be published by the same house, a new edition of the *Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky*.

This edition is to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes.

H. Myers, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. Oct. 10, 1865-3m.

## AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR

**Great National Work**

THE

**Standard History of the War!**

**CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND RELIABLE ACCOUNT OF THE "GREAT CONFIDENTIAL"** from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.

This is just the book the people want. It presents a rare chance for Agents, Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. The work has no rival in a candid, lucid, comprehensive and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 10, 1865-3m.

## CHANGE OF FIRM.

Messrs EVANS & EDGAR desire to announce to the trade in Central Kentucky, that they have purchased the old and well known Drug Stand of D. A. Miller & Bro., Covington, Ky.

They have increased their large stock with new purchases, and are now able to offer a complete stock of goods at Cincinnati wholesale prices. Their purchases are made in New York, and it is their intention to build up a *first class wholesale Drug business* in Covington.

Orders are respectfully solicited from Retail Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, which will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

Strict attention paid to all orders by mail, which will be filled at ruling prices. The stock is fine and full. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 22-4

## BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye

## AGRICULTURAL

### The English Crops.

The following interesting account of the condition of the crops in England has been furnished by the United States Consul at Bristol, England:

#### THE AGRICULTURAL CROPS OF 1865.

Mr. H. J. Turner, land agent, writes as follows to the London Times from Richmond, Yorkshire, on August 26:

During the last ten days my professional engagements have again taken me over a large portion of the country between the Tyne and the Thames, and I shall be obliged if you will permit me, as usual, to state my impressions respecting the agricultural produce of our country for this year.

Some time ago you did me the honor to insert a letter of mine on this subject, and, with one exception, the opinion I then gave on the prospect of our corn crops has been fully confirmed now that I have seen those crops when arrived at maturity, and upon a far larger area of land than I had had an opportunity of inspecting when I wrote before.

The exception is in the wheat crop. I said I thought under any circumstances that crop would prove under average; but now I think that in bulk it is an average one.

I wish I could stop my description here; but truth obliges me to add, that although the quantity is more satisfactory than I had anticipated, the quality I am persuaded, will be found greatly inferior to that of last year.

One curious circumstance has resulted from the humidity of the season. It has almost equalized the period of harvest in the whole district between York and Rugby, and yesterday there was nearly as great a proportion of the crops of grain in the fields in Warwickshire and Leicestershire as there was in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Barley is generally a full average crop, but the color is mostly dark, the sample rough, and in many districts it will not be found free from sprouts.

Oats are a moderate crop all over the country.

Beans and peas average crops.

Potatoes look well, and will, I think, prove a good crop generally.

The herbage of old grass land is everywhere abundant. In Trent Valley, in our dales, on the dry pastures of Leicestershire, and on our extensive marshes, there is more food for cattle and sheep than I have seen for many years. These excellent pastures, aided by cake or corn, will fatten off animals in a forward state, and put all our other healthy stock into capital condition for beginning winter, widely differing from the half-starved state in which they came out of our parched pastures of last year.

#### Jacob Strawn, the Illinois Farmer.

Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, died suddenly, on the 24th ult. Starting in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of fifty cents in silver, Mr. Strawn came to be the king farmer of the West. His acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unreal thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills, or would have had if the hills had been there. He built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and available good sense, and in all positions filled the ideas of a good-citizen. His "little garden patch" at the time of his death, embraced nearly thirty-five thousand acres, worth at least one million five hundred thousand dollars without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter.

In person he was a Daniel Lambert, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds. During the war he was an active and liberal friend and supporter of the Union cause. Many interesting incidents have been related respecting him, among which are the following: He began life for himself by raising sixteen acres of wheat, which he traded for sixteen steers, which he sold at a profit. After this he dealt mainly in cattle. He was a rapid talker and a keen judge of human nature, a prompt actor, knew how to drive a bargain and always made money. He seldom came to town, was busy every moment, and was always in the field or in the saddle, going from place to place. Until within a few years he was his own accountant and his own banker, and strange as it may seem, kept no books, trusting entirely to his memory which never failed him. In physical labor he excelled in every department.

With a common hand sickle he has been known to reap, bind and shock sixty dozen bundles of wheat in a day. Farmers will understand this to be what not more than one man in thousands could perform. In earlier days he carried large sums of money about his person, and on several occasions his life was attempted as he rode along through the country. At one time, near Alton, he was attacked by three robbers whom he thrashed and put to flight with his cattle whip. He was a man of wonderful muscle and activity. He could spring over the highest fence by merely placing one hand on the top rail, and on one occasion he caught an infuriated bull by the horns who was charging on him in an open field, and throwing him on his back completely subdued the animal.

#### A Good Way to Grow Turnips.

Haul on the ground several wagon loads of dung per acre in the latter end of September or the beginning of October, and plough it under as soon as it is spread. If the land is in a dirty, grassy state, harrow it when it is dry. In the spring plough or cultivate as soon as the weeds begin to grow; about the middle of July then harrow and roll with a heavy roller, sowing the seed the same day on a level, with a brush drill. Set the coulter of the drill two inches below the wheels, so that the seed will be deposited that depth under the surface. Sufficient soil falls in after the coulter to cover the seed. Sow two pounds of seed per acre. In sowing a large breadth of turnips it is better to sow the seed at three or four different times, on account of the hoeing. In order to test the quality of the seed, take five or six seeds and lay them on a piece of stout wrapping paper and crush the seed with a hard substance. If the seed is good it will stain the paper over twice its size, as good turnip seed contains forty per cent. of oil.

It will pay to grow turnips. Some turnip crops have averaged over nine hundred bushels per acre for several years, and one thousand bushels per acre is not an uncommon crop in favorable localities.

### HOGS.

Some of the best raisers of pork with whom we are acquainted, do not allow their hogs to have a pen out of doors during the second year. Pigs during their first year are fond of vegetable roots and will bury themselves in rooting after them. With suitable feed, they acquire length, breadth and depth, as is desirable by their owner, but it is at the expense of fat. The second year they should be treated in such a way as shall ensure the greatest amount of fat at the least expense. Keeping them under shelter and away from the ground, is unquestionably the right course to pursue. For several years past we have not allowed our pigs to have access to the ground at all, and from our limited experience in hog raising, we are led to believe that we have been the gainer over the old plan. We furnish them liberally with weeds, roots and grass from the garden, which they relish, and which helps to keep them employed and good natured. These are all important conditions of the hog in economical pork raising. We are inclined to believe that the most economical method of raising pork for most persons where they do not have a large dairy, is to obtain, in August or September, pigs and winter them to be fattened and killed the next fall. It does not cost but one-half as much to winter them as a spring pig and during the spring months they will grow rapidly and easily make a hog weighing, from three to four hundred weight. The last hundred weight in a heavy hog often costs as much as all the rest of him.

### VALUE OF CARROTS.

Carrots are very excellent "fodder" for horses that have been long kept on highly carbonaceous food, and whose digestive organs may be out of order in consequence of the want of animal nutrition. With a fair allowance of carrots, ground oats and sweet hay, a horse will enjoy good health and spirits, have loose hide, shining coat and healthy lungs. A daily allowance of carrots should always be furnished to horses—the subjects of indigestion—whose food often runs into fermentation, inducing diarrhoea, or a lax, watery state of bowels. Carrots furnish an acid, called pectic, which possesses the curious property of gelatinizing the watery contents of the digestive cavities. A few drops of this pectic acid will gelatinize both, and when mixed with the juice of an orange, changes the same into jelly. So that if the alvine discharges of a horse are watery, carrots may be used as a valuable therapeutic agent, both in view of arresting the same and restoring the tone of the stomach and bowels. By examining the excrements of a horse, fed in part on carrots, it will be found to contain no undigested hay or oats, and therefore we may safely infer that they promote digestion; so that by the constant use of carrots, less quantities of hay and oats will suffice than when a larger amount is consumed, and parted with in an undigested state. For fattening animals, carrots are exceedingly valuable. It will be urged that carrots are not very nutritious—that may be still, if they possess the property of gelatinizing the contents of the stomach and bowels, they aid in the manufacture of fat out of other feed, which might otherwise pass out of the system.

### Practical Advantage of Drilling Wheat.

Among the advantages of drilling in winter wheat over broadcast sowing, are the saving of labor, the saving of seed, and securing more abundant crops. Whether the grain is sowed broadcast, or drilled, the ground should receive the same thorough preparation previous to distributing the seed. If drilled in, one man will complete the operation, by simply going over the ground once. If sown broadcast, the ground must be harrowed twice after the seed is sown. This, in addition to the time consumed in sowing the seed by hand, will require about three times longer than is necessary to drill it in. Moreover, the drill, if properly made and adjusted, will deposit every kernel at a uniform depth; whereas the harrow covers some of the seed too deep and some not deep enough, and some not at all; and if the soil be deep and mellow the feet of the teams will press a considerable portion of it quite too deep.

Another advantage in drilling in the seed is, as soon as an acre or two is plowed, the grain may be put in immediately, thus finishing the work as fast as the ground is plowed. When grain is sowed broadcast, it is much more convenient, and rather important, to have the entire field plowed before sowing, so as to be able to harrow both ways. When a farmer has a drill, he can plow an acre, then harrow it, and drill in the seed all in one day, while the soil is fresh which is the best condition to hasten the germination of the grain. He thus finishes his work as he progresses, and is always ready for temporary interruptions by storms of rain, which are often attended with more or less injury to the crop. Such delays, especially with spring grain are often fatal to a good crop.

No man can sow wheat broadcast as easily as a good drill will distribute it. But as a man when sowing by hand will vary his steps, and the force applied at every cast of the seed, and as the wind will often blow the grain from its course, it becomes necessary to sow much more seed per acre to secure as thick a stand of plants, as when it is deposited with a drill.

### Cleanliness for Pigs.

In discussing the diseases of swine, the Scottish Farmer sensibly says:

We remember once hearing an old woman remark that "sows just required as much care and attention as bodies;" and the truth of the observation is confirmed by the experience of all the largest and most successful breeders of pigs in the kingdom. Without cleanliness and comfort the human species can not thrive; it is rendered more liable to all kinds of disorders; and, kept in dirty sty, with little room and bad ventilation, and fed out of filthy troughs, swine languish, or at the best, take on fat much less rapidly, and are more likely to fall a prey to the first epidemic reaching them, than if they had met with kind and liberal treatment.

A patent for making shoes with wooden soles has been perfected, and the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle says that the boots and shoes made under this patent have been subjected to the severest tests, which they have withstood—several of their friends being surprised at their good qualities. They are emphatically an article for the people, combining, as they do, strength and durability with cheapness. Arrangements are in progress by which the company will be enabled to manufacture any style of shoe or boot desired, from the natty balmoral to the cavalry jack boot.

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of car!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Lexington for Cincinnati, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!